

thus thrown to the winds before their eyes—the best proof, we suspect, of their belief in its failure as a preventive. To the sagacity and firmness of the American Government, every credit is due for refusing to join the other powers in a system which is thus so unceremoniously surrendered, after all the pother it created, the jealousy it excited, and the ill-blood which it produced.

Wilmer's Times, March 29.  
From the N. O. Courier, April 11th.  
From Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday of the schr. "Water Witch," Capt. Trenis, from Vera Cruz, we received our files from that place, to the 26th March, and from the city of Mexico, to the 23d, both inclusive, from which we make the following extracts:—

Congress, assembled as a Grand Jury, March 22, decided by a majority of 90 votes against 7, that there are sufficient grounds to accuse the ex-president, Santa Anna, of the crime of violence and treason against the established form of Government. The Supreme Court, charged with this solemn trial, will immediately enter upon it.

The committee appointed to draw up the charges against Santa Anna, conclude their Report in these words:

"There is ground to bring accusations against Santa Anna, constitutional president of the Republic, for having assaulted the constitutional system, in dissolving the local assembly of Queretaro, in imprisoning the members, and suspending the governor from his functions; for his co-operation in the expedition, the publication and execution of the decree of November 29, and finally for his rebellion in arms against the established government of the Republic."

On the other hand Santa Anna defends himself in a long report in writing, addressed to Congress, in reply to the charges, and declares that the members of the Grand Jury, cannot serve as witnesses on his trial:

"No!" says he, "you cannot be witnesses on this trial—emies cannot be witnesses, and you boast of being my enemies as a title to honor and national gratitude. You have insulted me in your debates; you have allied yourselves to those who fought against me in the field; and when you condemned me to prison, you thanked heaven for my misfortune as if it had delivered you from a calamity. No! I repeat, you are not witnesses! Can you then, be my judges? This is what I have a right to say—but I will not say it, because the force of truth caused the sentence already passed by Congress against my enemy Liguaria, to fall to the ground; because even an enemy, hearing this trial, would become impartial, from only listening to its details; because my judges, although hostile to me, are still citizens of Mexico."

General Reyes, Minister of War under the administration of Canizales, was taken before the Supreme Court for having, without authority of Congress, signed the order conferring upon Santa Anna the command of the army. The court condemned him to the loss of employment, rank, honors and appointments, ten years' confinement in a fortress chosen by the government, and declared incapable of discharging the functions of the office heretofore held by him.

This is the first sentence passed against the authors of the late commotions. The Supreme Court commences with just severity. The third chamber of the Supreme Court has directed the Minister Dominguez and the Secretary Garayalde to repair to Perote to prepare the trial of Santa Anna.

Mr. Echeverria, it is reported, will retire from the office of Finance Minister; it is also reported half officially that he will be succeeded by Mr. Luis de la Rosa, deputy from Zatecas. It would be difficult to find an individual better qualified for that arduous post; he would be the best acquisition the Cabinet could make at this time. All the concerns of the Treasury would be arranged by him speedily and in a masterly way. The Cabinet at present is united and harmonious. All of us, natives and foreigners, anticipate from this change the results which we vainly sought in the ministerial acts of December 9.

Santa Anna's Circular to his Bankers.  
Respected Friend,—As my implacable enemies will leave nothing undone to injure me, and as their hatred embraces my innocent children, I have determined to request you to place the funds belonging to me, now in your possession, to the hands of Messrs. Manning, McIntosh & Co., under the protection of the English flag, in order to save them from confiscation; for I have just been informed that in defiance of the laws, my enemies have resolved to rob me of every thing I possess—even of what ought to revert to my children. The goodness which you have always evinced for me, induces me to hope that all necessary measures will be taken for fulfilling my desire—for which I shall feel eternal gratitude.

(Signed,) SANTA ANNA.  
From the Bay State Democrat.  
The Tariff in England and the United States.

The advocates of a high protective tariff in this country, already pretend to find support for their peculiar doctrines in the late example afforded in England of the reduction of the British tariff by the influence of Sir Robert Peel. They found a similar example in the imposition of a high tariff in England some time since, and in the infliction of oppressive duties on the labor and energies of the starving millions of that despotic government. It is but too true, that whether England puts on restrictions or takes them off, American protectionists are sure to find argument in both to sustain their favorite theory.

The particular motive in this reduction of British duties is said to be that it will be for the interest of manufacturers, or afford them protection. All this, the American adulators of a foreign policy contend, is only a new form of promoting domestic manufactures by restrictive laws, and a new argument in favor of the wisdom of a high protective tariff. This is not so; and the theory here of the protectionists cannot be supported by any such shallow devices, such a plain misstatement of the distinctive relations of the political institutions and theory of governmental economy that belong to, and characterize the respective countries. Our views on the subject are so well expressed in an article in the Mobile Register, that we make from it the following extract:

"The monopolists of England are not the manufacturers but the land owners. Agriculture is the favored and protected interest there. The free trade men are the manufacturers, who complain that the corn laws tax them enormously in their food, as the American farmers complain that the

protective laws here tax them enormously in their clothing and implements. The land owners in England control the government, and shape the revenue laws, and the burden of taxation falls upon the laboring and manufacturing population in the form of dear food. In revising the system of finance, Sir Robert Peel has released this class from a large amount of taxes, and supplies the deficit by retaining the income tax. It is a revenue measure, and in the nature of a compensation to those interests for the severity with which the corn laws bear upon them. They are over taxed for the protection of the agriculturists; they are promised a counteracting benefit in the receipt of their materials from abroad duty free.

It may be better described as a financial expedient to equalize as far as practicable the operation of the necessary revenue laws, than a scheme for direct protection. It is protection against the unequal operation of British laws, not protection against foreign competition. The necessities of the British government demand an immense amount of revenue, and her manufacturing industry is the great source of her wealth and strength. The adjustment of her internal finances so that her manufacturers shall not be forced to labor under more than their equal share of domestic taxation, into their competition with the foreign rivals, is the main object of some of her recent custom reforms.

The consideration of these facts, and their bearing on her complicated and highly artificial social condition, make it very unsafe to judge hastily of the abstract principle apparently involved in her single acts of legislation, or to apply them, without very close scrutiny and careful analysis, to the direction of American questions."

A Glorious Contrast.  
What a glorious contrast presents itself between this and the spring 1841, in a business or political point of view. In the Spring of 1841 business had begun to wear that gloomy and heavy appearance which is a sure precursor to general stagnation and utter prostration. This period was just after the last failure of the old mother of abominations, and the consequent suspension of many of our Southern and Western banks. Ruin stared all men in the face, and stupor and inaction pervaded all classes of the people.

Besides all this, we had just entered upon a whig administration of the Federal Government. We had that master spirit of old Federalism, Daniel Webster, at the head of the State Department, and that arrogant apostate Henry Clay, threw his cold and dictatorial influence over our Congress. We had before us the almost certain establishment of an U. S. Bank, to be reared upon and in part created out of the rotten and decayed corpse of that monster which then lay festering and putrifying in the place where it had fallen. We had also in prospect the distribution of the land revenue, and also a monstrous and unequal system of taxation, to build up the corporations and capitalists upon the bones and sinews of the laboring classes.

In fact, in sober truth the wicked ruled, and the people (as a very natural consequence) mourned in their souls.

Now we have a firm and rational basis for a permanent and healthy business. We never stood in more kindly relations with foreign nations, as a general thing, since the foundation of our federative system. Nations never appeared more ready to extend the hand of good fellowship of trade and commerce towards us. Our banking system never stood upon a safer or more solid and truly prosperous foundation than at the present—exchanges are natural and easy as they ever were. Stocks of real value are firm. Articles of agricultural produce, and of manufacture, are in good demand at buoyant prices. The laborer is busy and happy as he can be under the present arrangement of society, and as a general thing our people are happy and our prospects encouraging.

We would not be understood as advocating the doctrine that the government is bound to make business good, as the saying is, or that the present glorious ascendancy of our holy cause acts directly in favor of the present healthy condition of business in our country. Our position is now as ever, that business has laws of its own directly and properly to govern its own immediate concerns, & that it is never in so good a condition as when left as clear as possible of Government. Our opinion is, that the present good prospect of business, in a great degree, grows out of the general conviction that the present republican administration will leave business to its own laws, and we also believe that the prospective conviction in 1841, that the then federal administration would cramp, by attempting to direct, the laws of trade, threw a dampening, chilling influence over our business community, and thus aggravated the already unhealthy condition of business.

To this last picture let us add the glorious fact, that in the political world, too, all things augur good. We have a Jacksonian Democrat for President—a Democratic Congress, and genuine Democracy is permanently and gloriously established amongst us. Let the people rightly appreciate and improve their present auspicious prospects, and good will certainly come of it, to this great people.—[Salem Ado.]

From the Providence Herald.  
Liberation of Gov. Dorr.

There is a very perceptible improvement here in the state of the public mind on the subject of the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr, unconditionally, by the legislature at the approaching session. Since the election, a better feeling prevails the community, than was

prevalent some months ago, and it is a rare occurrence to hear persons of any party advocate his continued imprisonment, or to raise a serious objection against his restoration to all his civil privileges and rights. The candid portion of those who have approved of his trial, conviction, sentence, and imprisonment, thus far, are at length satisfied that the law has been vindicated and justice appeased; many of those who once wished his imprisonment for life have relented; and when to these are added the still more numerous class who never thought he deserved that punishment, it will be seen that a great majority of our citizens are in favor of his immediate enlargement and restoration.

The recent election of governor turned on that point, and on that point alone. The only issue joined by the friends of Jackson and the friends of Fenner, was the liberation and full restoration of citizenship of Thomas W. Dorr; and the election of Charles Jackson is conclusive evidence that a majority of the independent electors are in favor of that measure. We say independent, because it is well known that hundreds of those who voted for James Fenner, did it under constraint and compulsion, against their better feelings and judgment. If all the electors could have gone up to the polls, uninfluenced by fear, and unbribed by gold, there would have been an overwhelming majority for the whole liberation ticket. It is sufficient, however, that a majority of the electors have pronounced a verdict against the "embodiment" of the "law-and-order" party—James Fenner; and that verdict, that distinct voice of the people, must have the desired influence over the legislature, and will release the victim of long continued oppression and injustice.

That Dorr has been the victim of oppression and injustice, cannot be denied by his enemies. He was convicted for acts performed under a sense of duty and enjoined on him by his official oath. He was sincere and honest, even if he erred, in all which he did, and this we believe will be admitted by the members of the court before which he was tried. He committed no crime, of minor turpitude, but acts that were declared criminal by legislative enactment. They constituted a political offense merely, and should only have subjected him to a fine and a short term of imprisonment in the county jail. Had such punishment been awarded, both he and his friends would have submitted without complaint; and when the term should have expired and the fine been paid, he would have come out, as he stood before trial with all the privileges of citizenship. But he has been treated like one who has committed an infamous crime, as a thief, a burglar, a murderer; he has been sentenced to the State prison, to do hard labor, to be in solitary confinement; dressed in the motley garb of a felon, and subjected to coarse, prison fare, while prostrated with physical infirmities.

We ask the most elaborate, the most careful, the most unflinching man of "law-and-order," if such punishment be not more than commensurate with the offense which Dorr committed? If it be not oppression, injustice, vengeance! And how were all these aggravated by the late act of the legislature, which permitted his conditional liberation, without restoring his civil rights; which was intended to send him forth with a felon's brand on his forehead—a mark for the moving finger of scorn from his exulting foes!

But we perceive the dawn of a better day. A new era has commenced, and the sympathies of the whole people are aroused at the knowledge of the protracted sufferings of the champion of equal rights and extended suffrage. The late election has given a tone to public sentiment; and with feelings of joy we often hear the former advocates of imprisonment for life, speak of Dorr's situation without their accustomed acerbity of language, expressing a warm wish for his liberation, and a confident hope that the legislature, urged by the pleadings of humanity, and a desire to restore peace to the community, and preserve the honor of the State, will promptly pass an act for his liberation, reinvesting him with all the privileges of citizenship, of which he has been deprived. Such an act uncolored with conditions, and passed without intemperate discussion, will be honorable to that body, and will, in a great measure, atone for the wrongs which have been done, and which are now regretted by many who once consented to their infliction.

The Widow and the Cobler.—Some time ago the husband of an ancient dame, resident in London, died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estate would have to pass away from his widow had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of her property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house, and personate him, in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was next sent for to draw up the writings. The widow, who, on his arrival, appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler, groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person giving up the ghost as possible, feebly answered,—"I intend to leave you half of my estate, and I think the poor shoemaker who lives opposite, is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dare not negative the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.

Claiming the Law's Allowance.—"Mr. Brown," said a constable to this ubiquitous personage the other day, "how many cows do you own?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because I want to levy on them," was the prompt rejoinder.

"Well, let me see," said Mr. B., abstractedly; "how many cows does the law allow me?"

"Two," replied the constable.

"Two," said Mr. B., with good-natured astonishment; "well if the law allows me two, I wish it would make haste and send the other along, as I haven't but one."

CHARLESTON MARKET—April 19.  
Cotton.—Our report of the 12th inst., left the Upland market in rather an excited state, and it will be recollected, with an upward tendency in prices; and throughout Saturday last, prices were equally as buoyant as at the close of the previous week, but on Monday the market was rather languid, inasmuch as offers had, on that day, been accepted by many, which had previously been refused, and on Tuesday, business was almost brought to a stand, in consequence of the inability of dealers to come to terms; since that time, however, there has been more or less doing from day to day, and although prices have frequently turned in favor of the purchaser, we have no decided change to record, and think that it is to be attributed solely to the partial withdrawal of buyers, to await the result of advances from the other side, which checked the demand for the article. The receipts of the week are 11,927 bales, and the sales in the same time foot up 7559 bales.

Rice.—There was little doing in this article in the early part of the week, but for the last two or three days, the transactions have been very limited indeed. Purchasers have during the week evinced a disposition to extend their operations, at reduced limits, but holders would not come to terms, hence the quiet state of the market. The operations since our last foot up 800 tons, against the receipt in the same time of 1162 tons. The sales comprise 141 tons, at \$2 15-16; 33 at 3; 9 at 3 1-16; 275 at 3 1-8; 56 at 3 3-16; 89 at 3 1-4; and 215 tons, at \$3 5-16 per hundred.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are 18,000 bushels, and the sales in the same time are as follows:—1200 at 60; 2000 at 65; 800 at 69; 2800 at 95; 7400 at 86; and 2000 bushels at 87c. per bushel.

Grain.—There has been but one cargo of North Carolina Corn received this week, which was taken by a dealer at 50 cents per bushel. Some 700 bushels Carolina white flint, sold at 55 cents.

Molasses.—The receipts of the week are only 86 bbls. New Orleans, rather thin, which brought 31c. per gallon.

Bacon.—Hams plenty, and we would refer to quotations for the state of the market. Received this week, 211 hhd's. Shoulders and Sides, the bulk of which have been sold—the former at prices ranging from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; and the latter at 7 1/2, 7 3/4 & 8c. per lb.

Lard.—Two or three small lots Western in bbls. have been sold at 9 1/4 & 9 3/4; and in kegs at 10c. per lb.

Salt.—There is but very little inquiry for this article at present. Of 1500 sacks received this week, but a small portion was sold at \$1 05 per sack.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 19.  
Cotton.—By the Great Western, we have advices from Liverpool to 29th, and from Havre to 26th March. At Liverpool, subsequent to the 7th ult., (the date of our previous accounts,) the market became heavy and declining, and at the close, prices were 1d per lb., lower than on the 3d March, and 1d lower than on the 7th. The duty had been repealed, and fair Upland was quoted 4 1/2, fair Mobile 4 1/4, and fair Orleans 4 1/4. Stock 308,000 bales, against 625,000 last year; of American, 574,000, or 148,000 more than it then was. Sales for the week ended 14th, were 33,700 bales; 20th, 18,950; and 28th, 28,920 bales. The Havre market, also, received f.3 a f.4, and closed without animation, and very small business; the sales of the two weeks ended 23d ult., were 14,623 bales.

These accounts from abroad being more unfavorable than were generally expected, have caused some depression in our market, and the prices obtained for parcels sold since our last, have been somewhat irregular and lower; the decline, however, will average one-eighth of a cent, which establishes a reduction of one-quarter a three-eighths from the highest prices two weeks ago. The sales are 3450 bales.

Rice.—Notwithstanding the favorable advices by the recent arrival from Europe, the transactions of the week have been moderate, embracing only about 400 tons, at \$3 25 for fair, to \$3 68 1/2 for good; and 112 bbls. the best here, at \$3 75, cash. Prices both at the South and in this market seem too high to induce shippers to come forward.

Naval Stores.—The market generally, is without change in prices, though there is more demand since the arrival of the steamer. We notice sales of 2800 a 3000 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, at \$3 25 per bbl.; 1500 North County Rosin, 65 cents; 300 do. on private terms; some No. 1 White, \$1 75; and Spirits Turpentine, in lots, 39 a 40, cash, and 41 a 42 cents, 4 mos.

N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.

DIED.  
In this town, on Monday, after a few hours' illness, of an affection of the heart, Mr. Robert McLaughlin, Principal of the Odd Fellow's School; a man very highly esteemed, and whose loss will be severely felt. He was formerly a resident of Baltimore.

His remains were followed to the grave on Tuesday by the members of the Wilmington Lodge of I. O. F., the scholars under his charge, of both sexes, and a large concourse of other citizens.

In this town, on the 11th inst., after an illness of 13 days, Henry Ivy, infant son of Henry D. and Elizabeth S. Gilbert, aged 14 months.

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness, Dr. J. H. Jeffers, Dr. J. being a member of the City Council, and of the "Raleigh Guards," his remains were accompanied by the former body to the limits of the City, and by the latter, to the Family Durying Ground, eight miles from Raleigh, where he was interred with Military honors.

In Rowan county, on the 31st ult., Mr. Samuel Ribelin, aged about 38 years. Mr. R. was for several years the Senator from that county and Davie in the General Assembly of the State.

In this county, on the 18th inst., Mr. John Baker, aged 64 years. For a number of years was a member of the Baptist Church, and has left a widow and a wide circle of friends to lament his death.

In the City of Raleigh, on the 13th inst., of Pulmonary disease, Mr. Wm C. Tuton, a native of Belfast, Ireland, supposed to be about 50 years of age.

THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. FORBES.

And most positively the last night of the season.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25, will be performed the celebrated play of

RENT DAY.

Martin Heywood, - - - Mr. Forbes.

Bullfrog, - - - Fuller.

Rachel Heywood, - - - Mrs. Forbes.

Comic Song, - - - Mr. Wolfe.

Song by Mrs. Forbes.

Song by Miss Birchard.

To conclude with the Drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

William, - - - Mr. Forbes.

Dolly, - - - Mrs. Forbes.

Sally, - - - Miss Birchard.

## Cheap, Comfortable, and EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.



THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG, AND THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANIES hereby give notice, that on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, the rates of Fare between Petersburg and the Northern towns will be reduced as follows:

From Petersburg to Washington, by the Rail Road and Steamboat line to Washington, and thence to Baltimore by the superior Stage line of Messrs. Jacob Peters & Co., \$5 50  
After the first of June, it is understood that the Fare on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road will also be reduced, when the Fare to Baltimore by the Rail Road line throughout, will not probably exceed from \$6 50 to \$7 00.  
Passengers going North by the Rail Road line throughout, leave Petersburg at a quarter past 6, A. M., arrive in Baltimore in the course of the night, and New York early the next day, being twelve hours in advance of passengers by the River and Bay Boats.  
Or passengers willing to remain a night in Baltimore, may take one of the new Steamboat lines to Philadelphia the next day, at a charge of from \$1 00 to \$1 50 only, thus making the whole Fare between Petersburg and Philadelphia, (if the Stage line be taken between Washington to Baltimore,) from \$6 50 to \$7 00 ONLY.  
THEODORE S. GARNETT.  
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

MAINE LIST.  
PORT OF WILMINGTON.  
ARRIVED.  
April 15. schr Statira, Preble, Bath, Me., to Russell & Gammell.  
16. schr L P Smith, Mills, New York, to R. W. Brown.  
Schr Repeater, Francis, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.  
17. schr H Westcott, Vance, Philadelphia, to C D Ellis & Co.  
Brig Tangier, Park, New York, to Potter & Kidder.  
20. schr Alaric, Parnell, N. Y., to C D Ellis & Co.  
Schr Geneva, Carver, Havana, to E Dickinson.  
Schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, to R. W. Brown.  
21. brig Baltic, Arey, Martinico, to G W Davis.  
Brig Granite, Hopkins, New York, to T. J. & Bryant.  
Schr Charlotte, Ticom, New York, to G W Davis.  
Schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.  
Schr Friendship, Stor, Middleton, N. C., to Brown & Dosssett.  
22. brig Imogene, Gould, N. Y., to Russell & Gammell.  
Brig Echo, Smith, Newport, R. I., to John Hathaway & Son.  
23. Schr Exchange, Clark, New York, to Barry & Bryant.

16. Br brig Infanta, Bustin, Grenada, by Barry & Bryant.  
Schr George & William, M'Grath, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.  
18. schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.  
19. brig Edward Blake, Adams, Barbice, by G W Davis.  
Schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.  
Schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, by G W Davis.  
Schr Penauquid, Forest, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.  
21. brig Gardner H Wright, Renton, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.  
Schr Repeater, Francis, N York, by C D Ellis & Co.  
23. schr Statira, Preble, Bath, Me., by Russell & Gammell.  
Schr Mogul, Moore, Martinico, by G W Davis.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—April 24, 1846.

Bacon—Hams,	8 1/2 a	10
Middlings;	8 a	8 1/2
Shoulders,	7 a	7 1/2
Western,	0 a	7 1/2
BEEF—Wax,	26 a	27
BUTTER,	15 a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00 a	8 00
prime,	4 50 a	5 50
CORN,	45 a	50
" Meal,	60 a	65
COFFEE,	8 a	9
COTTON,	5 a	6 1/2
CANSEED; tallow,	10 a	12
sperm,	30 a	35
FEATHERS,	30 a	35
FLOUR,	4 50 a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70 a	75
lard,	4 75 a	5 50
LARD,	8 a	8 1/2
Western,	6 a	6 1/2
LIME, Thomstown,	1 00 a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,		
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00 a	13 00
Quarter flooring,		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.		
River, Flooring boards,	12 00 a	13 00
wide, do,	6 50 a	7 00
Scantling,	6 00 a	6 50
Timber,	6 00 a	7 50
MOLASSES,	30 a	33
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14 a	00 00
" "	12 a	00 00
" "	00 a	7 00
NAILS,	5 a	5 1/2
NAVAL STORES, soft. Turp.	2 50 a	2 55
Virgin dip,	3 00 a	3 25
hard,		1 50
Tar,	1 30 a	1 33
Pitch,	80 a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50 a	1 60
" "	2, 90 a	1 00
" "	3, 35 a	40
Sp. Turp.	33 a	35
OIL, Sperm,		85
Flax, Ground,	90 a	95
Black eye,	55 a	60
Cow,	50 a	55
" fresh	11 00 a	14 00
RICE,	4 1/2 a	5
" rough, ugh	2 50 a	3 00
SALT, Turke Island, bush	30 a	33
Liverpool, sack,	5 a	1 50
SOAP,		6
SHINGLES, country,	1 25 a	1 50
contract,	3 50 a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30 a	32
Gin,	30 a	38
Whiskey,	25 a	27
STEEL,	12 1/2 a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd, rough,	12 00 a	15 00
" dressed,		20 00
R. O. Hhd, rough,	6 00 a	10 00
" dressed,	11 00 a	12 00
SUGAR, West India,	7 a	9
New Orleans,	6 a	6 1/2
loaf	10 a	15
TALLOW,	6 1/2 a	7 1/2
TORRACO, leaf,	4 a	4
VANILLA,	20 a	22
WINE, Madeira,	70 a	3 00
Port,		2 25
Malaga,	40 a	50

NEW Spring and Summer MILLINERY.

Dock Street, 2d door above Mrs. Joseph Hill's.

MRS. WILKINSON

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country that she has just returned from New York with a handsome assortment of

Millinery Goods, of the latest styles and fashions; selected by herself with great care, expressly for the Spring and Summer trade. Her stock consists in part of

Lace and Brilliant BONNETS, Gingham and Lace do. Misses' Open Edge do. Florence Braids do. Rutland do. Fine Straw do. Straw and Willow do.

RIBBONS, LACES, SATINS, EDGINGS, &c. &c. &c.

and a variety of other articles in her line too tedious to mention, to all of which she invites the inspection of the Ladies.

She also carries on the MANTUA MAKING BUSINESS. Mrs. W. hopes, from her knowledge of her business, and the very low rates of her goods, to receive a liberal portion of the public patronage.

Wilmington, N. C., April 18th, 1845. 31st

Family Grocery Store.

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS. The subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES.

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERYTHING that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will at once be ready and willing to take it back and refund the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patron